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TROPICAL PRODUCTS
FTEA 1-60

June 6, 1960

CONTINUED INCREASE IN WORLD

C & R-ASF

TEA PRODUCTION EXPECTED

World production of tea during 1960, excluding Communist China and the U.S.S.R., is forecast at 1,720 million pounds, 2 percent above the revised 1959 estimate of 1,686 million pounds. Over 90 percent of the world's tea is grown in the primary producing countries of the Far East, mostly in India and Ceylon. African production continues to increase rapidly, but the total is relatively small.

Asia

Indian production during 1960 is expected to reach 730.0 million pounds. The growing awareness of the problem's of the tea industry by the Government, has already resulted in several measures to improve the competitive position of Indian tea, and further steps may be taken.

Production in Ceylon is forecast at 420.0 million pounds, compared with the 413.1 million pounds during 1959. Dry weather during the first part of 1959 reduced the crop. Ceylon has modified its taxes on tea, which will benefit producers and may stimulate output. Too, a replanting and rehabilitation program has begun to maintain and increase production.

Indonesian output during 1960 is expected to decline. Shortages in transportation, restricted imported supplies, including fertilizer and spare parts, and the abolition of an incentive bonus for estate managers for increased production, will be contributing factors.

This Circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of May 26, 1960.

The Government of Pakistan is taking an active interest in increasing both acreage and production of tea. The forecast of production during 1960 is 58.0 million pounds.

In Japan more emphasis is to be given improving quality, and increasing yield per acre; production is forecast at 179.0 million pounds.

Only a slight increase in Formosa production is expected but more emphasis is being placed on quality.

Production in Turkey during 1960 estimated at 12.0 million pounds would provide about 75 percent of normal domestic consumption.

Iran will continue to be a net importer of tea during 1960, even though the Government is encouraging and aiding tea production.

Malayan production has remained and is expected to continue relatively static at around 5.0 million pounds.

Africa

Production in this area has risen for the past 6 consecutive years and the outlook for 1960 is an increase to 103.0 million pounds. This would be 5 times more than during 1935-39 and more than double the 1950-54 average. Native growers have shown an increasing interest in tea and will share in a portion of the future increases.

Kenya is expected to continue to be the largest African producer during 1960. Acreage licensed to tea amounted to 73.4 thousand acres at the end of 1959, with a little less than half of this total planted.

Uganda is looking to tea to help reduce its dependence on cotton and coffee.

Further expansion of the tea industry in Tanga and the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika will increase output.

There is ample suitable area for tea in the Belgian Congo and special emphasis is to be placed on it in the 10-year agricultural program. Almost all of the production is now by Europeans, but native producers are to be included in the expanded program.

Production was reduced during 1959 by dry weather in Nyasaland, but is expected to recover during 1960.

Mozambique is expected to continue to increase production despite high production costs and a heavy export duty.

Cyclones last January and February are expected to reduce the crop in Mauritius.

South America

Commercial tea production in South America is limited to 3 countries. Little change is expected in the small quantities Brazil and Peru produce during 1960. Argentina, on the other hand, is the newest producer in this area and has expanded acreage rapidly in recent years. Production has been hampered by difficulties in processing and marketing. Dutch interest in this area may boost output.

1959 PRODUCTION

The world's production of tea continued upward during 1959. Production, excluding Communist China and the U.S.S.R., is now estimated at 1,686 million pounds, 31.5 million pounds above the preceding year.

There were increases in all major producing countries, except Indonesia. India and Ceylon who continue to produce over 65 percent of the world's total, had record crops. During 1959, African production rose 10 percent over 1958, and is now more than double the quantity produced during 1950-54.

Asia

India, the world's largest tea producer, had a record crop during 1959 of 719.7 million pounds, 6.2 million pounds above the previous high reached during 1958.

One factor accounting for the increased production was the relatively large availability of fertilizer. At the beginning of the year the Government announced that only 50 percent of the sulphate of ammonia required, would be made available to the tea industry, due to foreign exchange difficulties. However, later in the year the quota was increased to about 78 percent of the industry's needs.

One feature of the 1959 crop, was an increase in the prices realized by producers of common teas and a generally lower level of prices for quality teas. Although demand from the United Kingdom and some of the other traditional buyers was not as strong as in 1958, the continued interest of the U.S.S.R. and its satellites and greater interest from Sudan and Middle Eastern countries helped to strengthen the position of India's common teas. Strong internal demand was another factor.

While there were no major changes in the tax structure during 1959, the Government did take several steps to help the tea industry. In Cachar and Tripura, where common teas are mostly grown, it approved a program for subsidizing the cost of fertilizer and transportation charges of the gardens in this area. This program became effective October 13, 1959, and initially will run for 1 year. A pilot program was also approved, that permits the Tea Board to grant loans to gardens for essential repairs, replacement or renovation of plant machinery and other factory equipment.

A number of activities were conducted by the Government and industry to promote greater use of Indian teas in traditional markets and to introduce it to new markets. Some of these were: (1) the Tea Board continued its membership in the Tea Councils of the United States, Canada, West Germany, and Ireland. The Netherlands Tea Bureau which had ceased to function during April 1959, is to be replaced by independent promotional work. (2) The Chairman of the Indian Tea Board last year established contact with the Iranian Government and tea leaders in Iran with a view toward increasing sales to that country. (3) The Government of India has decided to open public relation units in Cairo and Sydney, and is considering stationing an officer in Frankfurt, Germany.

Ceylon, like India, also had a record crop during 1959. Production amounted to 413.1 million pounds, 7.9 million pounds above the 405.2 million for 1958. The 1958 crop is believed to have been somewhat smaller, than the 413.1 million pounds originally estimated, since there were reports of some tea being sold twice during the year in order to take advantage of the subsidy rebate payments. Production during 1959 would have been even greater, except for dry weather during the first half of the year, which reduced output. Production in Ceylon may be nearing a peak from which it might be expected gradually to decline, since much of the tea is quite old. A program has been started, therefore, to replant and rehabilitate tea. It is to be financed by the cess levied on exports during October 1958.

The taxes on tea which had been increased during 1958 were modified during 1959. Effective June 1, 1959 the export duty on tea changed. In the past each pound of tea was subject to the same export duty, regardless of its price at auction. Now the export duty is determined by the selling price of the tea. Tea selling below 1.85 rupees will pay 0.35 rupees duty; between 1.85 rupees and 3.25 rupees the fixed rate of 0.35 rupees plus 50 percent of the difference between 1.85-3.25 rupees, with the maximum duty that can be paid, 1.05 rupees. This measure should aid small producers of low quality tea. A comparison of the old and new tax structure is below.

	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
Export Duty	0.7000	0.3500
Medical Cess	0.0015	0.0015
Tea Research Cess	0.0055	0.0055
Tea Propaganda Cess	0.0220	0.0220
Tea Central Cess	0.0015	0.0015
Tea Subsidy Cess	<u>0.0400</u>	<u>0.0400</u>
Total	0.7705 Rupees	1/ 0.4205 Rupees

1/ Higher price tea pay this in addition to the ad valorem tax.

The Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board is continuing its work of popularizing Ceylon tea abroad. It has been active in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, and West Germany and is extending its promotion to Italy, Denmark, Iran, South Africa and Australia. The Soviet Union, which entered the market in 1958, dropped out last year. Expansion of trade with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European Countries was one of the reasons given for the proposed "National Tea Corporation", which, according to its sponsor, would provide for government-to-government deals preferred by these countries.

Ceylon's position in the Middle Eastern market has declined due in part to Middle Eastern countries' preference for barter-trade for tea purchases. Egypt and Sudan can exchange cotton with India for tea, and this in time could lead to loss of preference for Ceylon teas.

During 1959 Indonesia was the only Far Eastern country that failed to maintain production at the previous year's level, or to increase it. Production declined from 154.9 million pounds in 1958 to 148.5 million pounds last year. The tea industry, especially estates, was hurt in 1959 by a shortage in transportation, restriction of imports of spare or replacement parts for tea processing machinery and a disruption in the normal channels of marketing.

The tea now being produced in Indonesia is undoubtedly a continuing effect of the experienced Dutch and other foreign management using equipment and supplies purchased sometime ago. While the Government seems to recognize the importance of aiding industries that earn foreign exchange, so many regulations are being issued which make it difficult for foreign firms, and even locally-owned firms, to replace worn out equipment and maintain transportation. The Government, by tight controls on wages, prices, foreign exchange and licenses is not encouraging increased production or replanting or rehabilitation of existing gardens. Additionally, during 1960 the bonus for increased production, which has been given to managers on tea estates, will be discontinued.

Japan produces mostly green tea, about 90 percent of which is used within the country. Production during 1959 of 175.2 million pounds was up 7 percent from 1958. During the same period/planted area increased only 1 percent. Small quantities of black tea are produced and blended with imported black for domestic consumption.

A recent forecast for production in Japan during the period 1959-1969, estimated that tea acreage would increase by 3 percent and production 15 percent.

Pakistan produced about 56.8 million pounds of tea during 1959, up slightly from 1958. Tea acreage has not yet been significantly increased, but last January, the Government passed the Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, giving itself power to order planters to plant additional acreage. In addition a Tea Development Committee is to be set up to establish new gardens and rehabilitate existing ones. This committee, using funds provided by the Government, may make direct loans to growers for improvement and expansion of tea estates.

Currently all of the tea is produced in East Pakistan, and is of the common type. However, experiments are being conducted in West Pakistan to determine if it is possible to grow quality teas there.

Formosa production last year registered a small increase over the previous year. Greater emphasis is to be placed on increasing quality, rather than quantity, in the coming year.

Government assistance during 1959 consisted mainly of encouraging and assisting tea growers through an educational program to adopt better management practices, step up yields per acre, and adopt approved methods of plucking and processing.

Reportedly, the main obstacles to greater production are the unstable domestic prices of tea, and a lack of interest by growers in replacing old bushes with new and higher yielding varieties, proper fertilization, weeding and other approved practices.

In Turkey both production and acreage has been increasing yearly. Production during 1959 of 9.3 million pounds was 2.1 million pounds greater than in 1958. While production in Turkey is relatively small, it does represent about 60 percent of estimated domestic consumption.

The area suitable for tea is a factor limiting expansion of production in the main producing regions. In Rize Province, however, where cigar tobacco is also produced, it is reported that some farmers are shifting to tea, because of the higher prices being paid by the Ministry of Monopolies and Customs. Prices paid for tea have increased every year since 1956, while those for tobacco have risen very little.

Iran continues to be a net importer of tea, even though production is increasing. In addition to not producing enough tea to satisfy internal demands, the quality of the tea has been poor. This may have been due in part to processing facilities increasing faster than production, thereby encouraging over-plucking and lower quality. In recent years however, quality has improved as well as production, but with more selective plucking, total output may have been lowered.

The Tea Organization, an agency of the Ministry of Customs and Monopolies, continues to exert an effective influence on the tea industry. This organization has instigated an inducement program to increase and improve production. The program provides credit and transplants to growers as well as subsidized chemical fertilizers and technical help. In addition to making use of foreign technicians, Iranians are also being sent abroad for training, particularly to India.

Malayan production has remained around 5.0 million pounds for the past few years, and no substantial change during the next few years is indicated.

Soviet Union

Tea production, as reported in Soviet statistics during 1959 approximated 63.9 million pounds, compared with 60.8 million pounds during 1958 and 49.4 million pounds during 1957. During the same period, area in tea has remained around 150,000 acres. Practically all of the tea is grown in the Black Sea region, principally in the state of Georgia. A production goal of 114.6 million pounds by 1965 has been set.

The following tables give some approximation of the Soviet Union's trade in tea:

SOVIET UNION: Tea exports, by country of destination
1955 to 1958

Country of destination	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
East Germany	245	675	699	661
Yugoslavia	-	26	-	-
Afghanistan	-	1,541	271	181
Mongolia	10,068	9,749	11,332	8,078

Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.

SOVIET UNION: Tea imports, by country of origin,
1955 to 1958

Country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Vietnam	-	247	551	1,424
India	-	7,055	19,621	23,589
Communist China	22,487	27,778	25,353	28,660
Indonesia	-	-	701	-
Ceylon	-	-	-	2,734

Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.

Communist China

During 1959 tea production in Communist China was said by the Chinese to have increased by 8 percent to 337.3 million pounds. This modest increase over the 311.9 million pounds claimed for 1958 appears reasonable. Total acreage is unknown, but attempts have been made to expand both acreage and production.

Africa

Tea production in Africa during 1959 was almost 5 times greater than the 1935-39 average and double the 1950-54 average. In pounds it is still only a very small percentage of the world total. However, the fact that acreage is continuing to rise and more new plants are entering production each year, and there is an increasing interest in tea by the native population, the outlook is for continued increases in production in the years to come.

Kenya maintained its position during 1959 as the largest African producer, with a record crop of 27.9 million pounds, up 2.7 million pounds from 1958. Acreage planted to tea at the end of 1959 amounted to 34.6 thousand acres, with the total licensed area amounting to 73.4 thousand acres. While smallholder acreage was only 750 acres at the end of 1958, it has now been demonstrated that such acreage can produce quality tea; a rapid expansion of this segment of the industry is expected.

Tea production continues to rise in Uganda, as evidenced by the 9.7 million pounds produced during 1959. Although the importance of tea is still small in relation to cotton and coffee it is important as a crop to reduce the dependence on the other 2 crops.

While Tanganyika is not displaying spectacular increases in production, there is a continued gradual rise. New development is taking place in the Usambara mountain area of Tanga Province and in the Southern Highlands Province. Three new factories were opened during 1958, and 3 others were under construction.

In Southern Rhodesia tea remains relatively unimportant, with little yearly change. However, Nyasaland is the second largest producer in Africa and production last year totalled 23.3 million pounds. This was about the same as during the previous year, but output during the second half of the year was held down by prolonged dry weather.

The center of the Belgian Congo tea area is in Kivu Province, where suitable elevated areas exist. Tea could be grown in other areas, but would mainly be low-grown, of which there is already ample available. Almost all of the Congo's tea is grown by Europeans; however, native producers are to be included in the expanded acreage. Acreage in tea amounted to about 15 thousand areas at the end of 1959. With only about 50 percent of this acreage in production, continued increases in output may be expected.

The third largest producer in Africa, Mozambique, also increased its output in 1959. Increased interest in tea is being shown by growers some of whom have entered into the field of processing instead of selling to the neighboring factories. The Government encouraged by the success of the tea planting in the northern regions, contemplates the settlement of additional Europeans in those areas suitable for tea.

The economy of Mauritius is almost completely dependent on sugar, and tea is to be given more attention as a means of diversification. Production during 1959 is estimated at 2.0 million pounds, up slightly from the previous year. Production is expected to be smaller in 1960 because of cyclones during January and February of 1960.

South America

Tea production in this area on a commercial scale is limited to 3 countries. Brazil and Peru have for some years produced small quantities of tea with lesser amounts exported. Argentina, the third country, has in recent years made rapid progress in expanding tea acreage, but difficulties in processing and marketing have been deterrents to increased production.

The center of Brazilian tea production is in the Riberia Valley, southwest of Sao Paulo. Production continues at about 1.6 million pounds, and little change is indicated, despite some recent investment in new processing and grading equipment.

Peruvian production is small but is expected to rise as domestic consumption grows. Imports in recent years have amounted to only about 10 percent of production and a high import duty may encourage output.

In Argentina tea acreage has expanded rapidly. Production has increased and there is potential for even more; however, it is reported that not all of the tea is harvested. Deterrents to increased production have been the limited capacity of the drying plants and the price and export prospects.

TRADE

Less tea entered trade channels during 1959 than in 1958. World net exports last year of 1,072 million pounds, were 5 percent less than in 1958, due primarily to lower exports from India, Ceylon and Indonesia. Africa's exports continued to expand, while South America's remained small.

India's tea exports during 1959 were 6 percent below 1958, this was due primarily to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, India's chief market. The United States, Iran and Canada also imported less Indian tea. The Sudan, Afghanistan, Turkey, West Germany, and the Irish Republic, however, took more. Exports to the Soviet Union were 27.3 million pounds or about 2.0 million pounds above the 1958 total.

Ceylon's exports during 1959 of 383.4 million pounds were about 7 percent below the previous year's level of 410.8 million pounds. Teas for the London market are shipped compulsorily through the ports of Galle and Trincomalee, but exporters are utilizing them more and more. Teas shipped through these ports still receive the 2-cent per pound export duty rebate.

Since domestic consumption is high, Japanese exports are relatively small, and are primarily green tea going mostly to Algeria and Morocco. In this area Japan's chief competitor is Communist China.

Indonesian exports, like production, declined last year. This drop is probably due to difficulties in export marketing and a shortage of internal transportation. Antwerp is now the main auction market for Indonesian tea, since the Dutch markets are no longer used. The first tea sent to Antwerp was produced on estates that had previously belonged to the Dutch. Legal action by the Dutch had been taken to recover the tea, but a similar case for tobacco was settled in favor of Indonesia and the same ruling could probably apply to tea.

Exports of tea from Pakistan have fallen sharply since 1956. During 1957 this decrease could be partly accounted for by low production, but during 1958 and 1959 it is probably due to the growing internal demand in Pakistan and to the limiting of exports on a consignment basis.

Tea continues to become a more important export crop in Africa, and greater quantities have been entering the world market in recent years. Nyasaland, Kenya and Mozambique, in that order, were the largest exporters during 1959 accounting for over 74 percent of the African total. With more of the native population growing tea, and a steady expansion of the tea area, increases are expected.

Exports from Brazil and Peru are small and are expected to continue so. Argentina has the potential to become more important as an exporter and during 1960 made its first shipment of tea to the United States. Further development of the export trade will depend on improvement in processing and marketing operations. Exports during 1959 totaled 1,631 thousand pounds compared with 388 thousand pounds during 1958.

U. S. SITUATION

The United States is a big customer for the tea-growing countries since it imports all that it consumes. It is second only to the United Kingdom in quantity imported.

Tea is imported into the U. S. duty free, but under the Tea Importation Act it must meet minimum standards of type and kind set each year by a 7-member board of experts.

U. S. imports during the 15 years preceding World War II averaged 90 million pounds and rose 9 percent to 98 million pounds during the 14 years following the war. Imports of 115 million pounds during 1954 set a record; 68 million pounds during 1947 were the lowest. Prewar imports approached 100 million pounds but never reached it. On the other hand, imports have exceeded 100 million pounds in each of the past 7 years. Two strictly American institutions that have encouraged tea imports are tea bags and iced tea.

While the United States has been importing more tea, the gains have been overshadowed by larger growth in population. Civilian per capita use and imports of tea were highest during 1954, when coffee prices reached unprecedented levels. U. S. tea drinking declined, however, when coffee prices became more normal during 1955. Per capita tea use dropped further during 1956, but has since been relatively stable, around 0.60 pounds per person.

During the past 50 years the U. S. consumer has completely changed preference regarding type of tea. Prior to World War I, U. S. imports were predominately green tea. In 1940, imports consisted of 72 percent green, oolong, and other types, with black tea accounting for only 28 percent of the total. During recent years black tea has comprised about 97 percent of U. S. tea imports.

With the switch in U. S. consumer taste came also a change in the primary source of supply. The steady displacement of green tea by black, naturally reduced imports from Mainland China and Japan, since their output was chiefly green tea, and increased them from India and Ceylon, black tea exporting countries. Java and Sumatra improved the quality of their tea, which was lower priced, U. S. imports from that area, therefore, increased. After Pearl Harbor, arrivals from Japan ceased, and India and Ceylon became the only important suppliers of tea to the United States.

Today, India, Ceylon and Indonesia supply most U. S. tea requirements, and during 1959 accounted for 78 percent of total U. S. tea imports. Formosa, long famous for its Oolong teas, has expanded its output of black tea, primarily to satisfy U. S. requirements. Japan continues to produce almost all green tea, of which the U. S. imports only small quantities.

The expanding U. S. population suggests a potential for increasing tea imports. In fact, it is probably the most promising factor in the long-term outlook for tea. The existence of this potential will continue to spur efforts to have tea more widely accepted and used more often. However, overcoming established beverage preference will not be easy.

U. S. imports in the immediate future, are expected to follow the established pattern of continued gradual increase. No significant short-term increases are expected, since increasing quantities of coffee are now available at relatively low price levels, and there is every indication that this abundance will continue, at least during the next few years.

TEA: Estimated world production ^{1/}, forecast 1960, with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1935-1939	Average 1950-1954	1957	1958	Preliminary 1959	Forecast 1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asia:						
India	427,565	623,552	678,838	713,542	719,732	730,000
Ceylon	231,525	331,821	397,775	405,200	413,130	420,000
Japan	114,220	110,983	159,576	164,437	175,219	178,800
Indonesia ^{2/}	170,182	130,340	148,175	154,856	148,460	144,850
Pakistan	^{3/}	^{3/} 53,431	46,000	56,320	56,800	58,000
Formosa	25,200	24,972	33,073	34,753	35,631	36,500
Turkey	-	968	5,383	7,242	9,325	12,000
Malaya	1,022	3,985	5,247	4,878	5,100	5,200
Iran ^{4/}	1,429	11,906	14,550	14,550	15,430	16,300
Total Asia	971,143	1,291,958	1,488,617	1,555,778	1,578,827	1,601,650
Africa:						
Kenya	9,488	15,094	22,024	25,180	27,867	30,000
Uganda	413	4,672	8,024	8,337	9,753	11,000
Tanganyika	359	2,508	6,126	6,328	7,350	8,000
Southern Rhodesia ..	153	899	1,356	1,389	1,300	1,400
Nyasaland	9,238	15,036	18,088	23,293	23,274	25,000
Mozambique ^{5/}	925	7,595	12,939	15,220	17,608	19,000
Belgian Congo	-	1,023	4,541	5,562	6,600	7,500
Mauritius	110	908	1,895	1,925	2,000	1,600
Total Africa	20,686	47,735	74,993	87,234	95,752	103,500
South America:						
Argentina	-	690	5,511	7,055	6,614	10,000
Brazil	-	1,596	1,625	1,649	^{6/} 1,675	1,700
Peru	-	1,231	2,094	2,315	2,700	3,000
Total South America ..	-	3,517	9,230	11,019	10,989	14,700
World total	991,829	1,343,210	1,572,840	1,654,031	1,685,568	1,719,850

^{1/} Includes tea produced for domestic consumption.

^{2/} Beginning 1951, includes total production of small holders not previously reported.

^{3/} Included with India prior to 1947, 4 year average 1947-50.

^{4/} Iranian year March 21 - March 20.

^{5/} Beginning 1957 export data used.

^{6/} Office estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, International Tea Committee, and other information.

TEA: World net exports, averages 1935-39, 1950-54
annual 1957 to 1959

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1957	1958 <u>1/</u>	1959 <u>2/</u>
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Asia:					
India	328,653	438,098	442,369	502,836	472,475
Ceylon	221,567	323,165	367,732	410,773	383,400
Japan	42,680	23,792	21,357	14,116	14,524
Indonesia	152,371	74,349	78,707	85,856	73,466
Pakistan	3/	26,813	9,836	12,688	16,000
Formosa	22,718	23,668	26,443	26,295	26,500
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-
Malaya	-	-	-	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	-	-
Total Asia	767,989	909,885	946,444	1,052,564	986,365
Africa:					
Kenya	8,180	9,112	16,728	18,376	21,107
Uganda	134	2,727	6,124	5,987	7,370
Tanganyika	6	2,525	4,867	5,240	6,018
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	-
Nyasaland	8,834	15,140	20,026	21,400	22,448
Mozambique	807	7,505	12,939	15,221	17,608
Belgian Congo	-	-	4,590	5,252	7,718
Mauritius	-	-	972	776	800
Total Africa	17,961	37,009	66,246	72,252	83,069
South America:					
Argentina	-	-	11	388	1,631
Brazil	-	753	872	911	900
Peru	-	-	-	-	-
Total South America:	-	753	883	1,299	2,531
World total	785,950	947,647	1,013,573	1,126,115	1,071,965

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Preliminary official figures all countries except Pakistan, Formosa, Mauritius and Brazil, which are FAS estimates. 3/ Included with India.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of Foreign Governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

TEA: United States imports by country of origin,
averages 1935-39, 1950-54, annual 1955-1959

Country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Ceylon	18,823,543	40,555,454	38,894,367	41,901,697	46,045,346	39,428,999	45,538,874
India	11,014,183	37,263,092	36,442,978	31,669,984	26,978,258	29,920,695	27,676,070
Indonesia	20,546,098	11,129,497	13,461,061	12,137,885	13,769,862	15,352,385	13,848,048
Formosa	^{2/}	3,128,482	3,533,192	4,108,662	4,769,852	6,106,164	6,156,041
China	5,675,311	^{3/}	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	21,978,773	4,015,960	3,211,123	3,539,452	3,030,987	2,972,889	2,481,714
British East Africa	-	2,104,264	2,294,465	3,072,208	2,347,778	3,466,101	4,596,008
Mozambique	-	2,596,213	1,726,878	1,230,764	909,668	411,938	1,179,468
Pakistan	^{4/}	277,727	58,951	65,382	230,386	-	94,204
Belgian Congo	-	20,810	33,929	165,536	502,026	367,375	469,011
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	-	30,721	192,341	207,573	142,917	118,416	430,142
Brazil	-	379,073	283,968	132,065	288,484	343,952	362,083
Others	6,557,981	1,961,171	4,495,122	2,292,333	3,212,814	4,848,662	6,852,312
Total	84,595,889	103,462,464	104,628,375	100,523,541	102,228,378	103,337,576	109,683,975

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Included with China. ^{3/} Effective December 17, 1950 trade with Communist China prohibited.
^{4/} Included with India.
SOURCE: Bureau of the Census.



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